SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

Amprements To-day. dendomy of Munio-Herry Wives of Window. 148 P. M.

Bijon Operes Stemme-Admin 2 and 2 P. M.

Cantine-The Gypy Haren 2 P. M.

Campdy Thentre-The Top Pistol. 2 P. M.

Unity's 'hentre-The County Girl. 2 and 2 P. M.

Carnell Opera Menuse-Three of a Kind. 2 and 2 P. M.

Carnell Opera Menuse-Three of a Kind. 2 and 2 P. M.

Martigues's Park 1 hentre-The Lesther Pistol. 2 and 4. M.

Martigues's Park 1 hentre-The Lesther Pistol. 2 and 4. M.

Martigues's Park 1 hentre-Nitedo. 3 and 2 P. M.

Martigues's Park 1 hentre-Nitedo. 3 and 2 P. M.

Martigues's Park 1 hentre-Top of Grand Sincera. 2 and 2 M.

Reve Windows I hentre-Toma Size. 3 wintings. 2 and 3. M.

Penpole's I hentre-Ludy of Lyons. 2 and 2 P. M.

People's I hentre-Ludy of Lyons. 2 and 2 P. M.

People's I hentre-Ludy of Lyons. 2 and 2 P. M. Academy of Music.—Herry Wives of Windsor. 1 at P. M. Silon Opera Moune. Admis. 2 and 8 P. M.

People's Theatre-Lady of Lyons Sand SP. M. Standard Theatre—The Milado. 2 and 2 F. M.
Whatle Theatre—Mixedo 2 and 2 F. M.
Tany Pantor — Variety. 2 F. M.
Union Square 1 heatre—Jock in the Box. 2 and 2 F. M. Wallack's I bentre Valeria, I and Sr. M. Silk Avenue Theotre Birhellen 1 and 1P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Year..... BUNDAY, Per Year DATLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 7 00 WERRLY, Per Year. THE SUN, New York City.

The Right of the Senate to Public Papers.

Whether any of the papers on file in any of the departments may lawfully be withheld from the Senate or not, it seems to us that such papers should be furnished upon the request of the Senate, as a matter of course, irrespective of the question of power. This has been our opinion from the beginning of the discussions on the subject. No harm could possibly come to the President from disclosing to the Senate the contents of any public papers on file in a Government office. If the Senate made an Improper use of such papers that body would only hurt itself in the estimation of the people, and help the President. We think it would have been wiser to assume that the purpose of the Senate in making the request was lawful, and we cannot perceive that any evil could have resulted from complying with it.

On the other hand, the refusal to submit the papers in any case to the inspection of the Senate is likely to give rise to the impression that there is something in the documents which needs to be concealed. We do not believe there is any foundation for the idea, but it is a natural result of the policy of concealment, whatever may be the motives which prompt that policy.

The Democratic party will doubtless resist to the utmost the assertion of the power on the part of the Senate to control the President in making removals from office. In doing this, however, the course of the Administration and its supporters should be frank and candid, and whatever information is contained in the public papers of any department ought freely to be disclosed to the Senate. If such a course had been adopted, there would have been no controversy as to many of the matters discussed in the report which has just been made by Mr. EDMUNDS in behalf of the Re publican majority of the Judiciary Committee. There would have been merely the question of the Senate's right to control removals, and not, also, the question of the Senate's right to see public papers.

According to our view, the position of the Administration in regard to the President's power of removal is needlessly weakened by the refusal to send to the Senate the papers for which that body has asked.

The true policy would be to let the Senators see all there is and let them make the

Mr. Goode and the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS is reported to have offered a resolution in the executive session of the Senate on Wednesday calling upon the Attornev-General for all information on file in the Department of Justice in regard to the removal of SAMUEL F. PHILIPS as Solicitor-General and the appointment of John GOODE, Jr., as his successor.

As a matter of fact Mr. PHILIPS was not removed, but, according to a Washington despatch, the Judiciary Committee wants to know "about the methods of Mr. Goode in Virginia politics and his connection with the appointment of a receiver for the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk."

Virginia politics and the appointment of receivers for national banks are not subjects on which it is to be expectthat the Department of Justice could afford the Senate any light, provided that it was the business of the Department of Justice to furnish the Senate with light on such matters. There is, however, a notorious and potent reason why Mr. GOODE should not be confirmed. That is his connection with Pan-Electric politics and Pan-Electric law. Why does not the Judiciary Committee ask the Attorney-General about that? That is information to which the Senate has a right, and which is vital to the question of Mr. Goode's fitness to be Solicitor-General. And without depending upon the Department of Justice for facts, there is enough information accessible to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to justify it in reporting against the confirmation of Mr. GOODE. Mr. EDMUNDS'S resolution, however, indicates that the Republicans will oppose Mr. Goode's confirmation on old and presumably unjust and merely partisan grounds, instead of taking up the irrefragable proofs of his unfitness which his official

conduct has afforded. Does anybody suppose that the so-called courtesy of the Senate, stretched and strained as that courtesy too often is, could have secured the confirmation of Mr. GARLAND if action on his nomination had been delayed until now? His case should have been aitended to by the President weeks ago, but Goode's case, unless the President should withdraw the nomination, may be dealt with

on its merits by the Senate. The Republicans on the Julielary Committee, however, do not seem inclined to oppose his confirmation on solid ground. They mean to beat him, not because of his use of his official post to boom the stock of speculative companies, but because he has made himself disliked in times past by Virginia Republicans. His rejection, if he is rejected, may consequently be without the moral lesson that it should and might enforce.

Parnell and Gladstone.

freland's well wishers will sean narrowly the allusions to the new Government's Irish policy made on the reassembling of Parliament on Thursday. But because Mr. GLAD-STONE'S declarations at the outset of the session are less definite than could be wished. we will not hold him convicted of the perfidy and vacillation which the Tories artfully impute to him. We can safely credit Mr. PAR-RELL with a thorough knowledge of the game begun in the British House of Commons, and as long as he vouches for the right intentions and stanch faith of the Liberal Cabinet, we can suppress impatience at | drivers, conductors, and stablemen actually

a few weeks' delay. Irish patriots, indeed, will be the more likely to allow a reasonable time for preparation to an English states-man pledged to restore the Dublin Parlianent, now that the Tories have thrown off the mask, and acknowledged that from them no repeal of the Act of Union can be looked

Let us mark exactly what took place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. Mr. GLADSTONE said that he should shortly propose measures of a substantive character with regard to Ireland, dealing with the three questions of social order, of land tenure, and of government; and he added that a specific method of solving the last-named problem would be propounded. The promotion of order, he declared, would not be sought by a recurrence to coercion, and this negative assurance should be weighed in connec tion with the announcement previously made by the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. MORLEY. that steps would be taken to suspend evictions, which, now that boycotting prevents the acquisition of new tenants, are inspired by animosity rather than by any hope of gain. But are we to infer that the three subjects of reform are to be aken up successively, as they were mentioned and not simultaneously? Upon this very inquiry being pressed by Mr. PLUNKETT, a Conservative, we are told that Mr. GLADSTONE emphatically shook his head. He could not, of course, plead ignorance of what was distinctly recalled to him in the course of the same evening, that, namely, the time has gone by when Ireland could be put off with half a loaf, and that it is the ultimatum of his Parnellite allies that a scheme of land purchase shall not precede. but accompany, a project of home rule. Finally, as to the date at which a detailed statement of the Premier's plans might be expected, this, it was affirmed, would not be later than March 22, by which time the urgent financial business would be disposed of. The Tories evidently count on this delay's provoking irritation and suspicion in the

Irish party. They are trying to good the Parnellites into a tactical mistake by passing at a Carlton Club meeting a superfluous reso lution to support them in demanding that the discussion of home rule shall precede the consideration of land reform. But Irishmen are perfectly aware that the Conservative outcasts from office will vote with them upon that or any other question which seems to offer an occasion of regaining power. They are in no special hurry, however, to break with the one statesman who has pledged his word to give them legislative independence. nor do they think that they would gain much by turning over the Government to men deflantly and inexorably resolved to refuse a Parliament to Ireland. In short, Irishmen comport themselves in this hour of suspense with the coolness and good sense of manhood, and not with the prevish puerility which their enemies impute to them. That they will not gratify the Tories by hasty prejudgment and premature exasperation is plain from the calm language used by Mr. PAR-NELL in an interview with the Tribune's London correspondent. Pointing out that it is but three days since the Liberal Cabinet held their first meeting, the Irish chief pronounces it but reasonable that the new Ministry should have the few weeks asked for in order to elaborate the reforms proposed for Ireland. But, while he freely grants the time needed for the formulation of grave measures, he is careful to say that there must be no double-dealing or shortcoming in the outcome of the Ministerial deliberations. He warns the Government that should it attempt to shelve home rule by an antecedent discussion of the land question, it would seriously mistake the feeling of the Irish

These are the words of truth and sober ness, and they will be heartily approved by Irish-Americans who have learned from the history of their adopted country that reforms involving nothing short of constitutional amendments cannot be disposed of in a day. The wisdom of our forefathers assembled in the Federal Convention and in the conventions of the several States required years to substitute our present Constitution for the old defective confederation. It may well take weeks to fix upon a practicable substitute for the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, whose repeal those kingdoms.

Very Poorly Paid Work.

A movement has been started among the bookkeepers and office clerks of this city to follow the example of those engaged in other departments of labor by forming a union, or federation, as they call it, for the protection and promotion of their common interests. Already about one hundred have declared their desire to join the society, which, apparently, is to be in full communion with the league of labor unions whose power has of late been demonstrated so often and so strikingly.

The bookkeepers and clerks say, with truth, that, on the average, their pay is less than that of the mechanic, and even falls behind the wages of which the car driver complains, and that, accordingly, there are no workmen who need more than they to strive to improve their condition and create a spirit of comradeship in their ranks. As it is now, a man who advertises in THE SUN for a bookkeeper or an office clerk is likely to get scores, if not hundreds, of applications for the place, even if the salary he offers is not more than a few hundred dollars. The replies, too, will come not merely from lads and young men, but also from men of middle age, who have had long experience in the duties indicated.

Meantime the so-called commercial colleges are turning out yearly great numbers of youth with a school knowledge of book keeping and the general routine of business. Therefore the supply, already greater than the demand, is continually and rapidly increased, for the average lad in this country at this time wishes, first of all, to get in some employment which will not involve severe manual labor. He does not want to soll and roughen his hands, and his ambition is to escape mechanical work, and put himself where he can earn his living by his wits Thousands of students are also graduated every summer from the regular colleges which are so numerous throughout the Union, and of these young men very many, at a loss for something to do, at once come into competition with the clerks, and with all those whose work does not require unusual expertness and careful apprenticeship

in addition to manual dexterity. The result is that bookkeepers and clerks have been generally unable to fix and maintain a standard of pay for the work they render They know very well that a great host of men are eager to get their places at reduced wag is, and would, perhaps, jump at salaries one-haif as large as those they draw. Yet their lab ir is often longer and more exhausting than that of the mechanic, who gets higher wages, and is able to demand the pay, because he is protected by his labor organization. Every street railroad company has always before it a crowded list of applicants for its places of employment, and yet recent experience shows us that by combination the

sugared can enforce their claims to greater

It is natural, therefore, that the bookkeepers and cierks should look to a labor union extending throughout the United States, as a potent remedy for the peculiar evils of their ondition. But is it not doubtful whether they can establish a union strong and numerous enough to exercise the power wielded by labor organizations generally? Among their numbers are not a few skilful and faithful men who hold their places securely, and can command good and even large salaries because they have acquired a special insight into the affairs of the concerns with which they are engaged, so that it would be exceedingly inconvenient for their employers to discharge them. On the other hand are the clerks who pass from place to place and are indispensable nowhere, according to the opinion of those with whom they work. Will the first imperil their situations in order to

stand by the second? Still, the proposed federation cannot fall to accomplish good for those included in it if it follows the advice of Mr. EDWARD KING of the Central Labor Union, and moves slowly, and, to gain its purposes, resorts rather to "smooth talking than to strikes or violence." One of its declared objects, the establishment of employment bureaus, is altogether wise, and it may, if it is saga cionaly conducted, gradually succeed in its efforts to regulate wages, now made so miserable because, as the Secretary, Mr. HER BERT EATON, tells us, "experienced men are rapidly being crowded out by boys from usiness colleges, who are employed for five or six dollars a week."

Pan-Electric Alone Did It.

Our esteemed contemporary in New Orleans, the Times-Democrat, tries to make a defence for Mr. GARLAND on the ground that VAN BENTHUTSEN'S company, and not the Attorney-General's, was the original applicant for Government aid in attacking the BELL patent:

"The Pan-Electric Company had no connection with the original proceedings, made no application to Gen. Garland or Selicitor-General Goods, and the original and sole movers in the proceedings before Garland. States District Court at Menublis, were the National Im

States District Gourt at Remphis, were the National Improved Telephone Company of Louislans, through its President, W. Van Benthuysen.

"All of the opposition telephone companies in the United States will doubtless make common cases against the Britz Company, but the fact remains that the National Improved Company started the contest in their own behalf, and at a time when that company was anown behalf, and at a time when that company was an tagonistic to the Pan-Llectric."

That is a half truth. The whole truth, clearly stated, forms one of the most damaging features of the case against the Attorney-General.

Up to the first day of August of last year the Pan-Electric and the National Improved were fighting each other over a question of infringement. On July 12, 1885, while this quarrel was still in progress, Mr. Van Ben-THUYSEN applied to the Department of Justice in behalf of his company, asking that a suit be brought in the name of the United States to test the validity of the BELL patent. He got the cold shoulder from the Pan-Electric Attorney-General. Mr. GARLAND dld not refer the VAN BEN-THUYSEN petition to Solicitor-General Goods. He sent it to the Interior Department, where it was referred to the Commissioner of Patents for report. Mr. VAN BENTHUSSEN received from the Department of Justice no satisfaction whatever, and not even the slightest encouragement.

Hereupon the quarrel between the Pan-Electric and the National Improved was patched up. Mr. GARLAND'S partners met Mr. Van Benthuysen and his counsel at the Ebbitt House in Washington on July 30, and the two interests came to terms preliminary to a joint actick on BELL through the Department of Pan-Electric Justice. The next day VAN BENTHUTSEN's first and unsuccessful petition for Government aid was withdrawn by him from the Interior Department, with the following endorsement by the Commissioner of Patents:

"On request of writer, and on assurance that it is is second with the closs of the Attorney denoral, this paper s returned to such writer without report."

Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN now renewed his effort to enlist the Government in the attack on the Bell Company, under widely different circumstances and with far different esults. He was now acting with and not against the Attorney-General's company, as he himself announced four days later to a reporter of the Pittsburgh Dispatch : "All these arrangements are now completed for the

Western Telephone Company and the Pan-Electric Comany to loin in the fight with the Bail."

The next application to the Pan-Electric Attorney-General was made, not by Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN alone, but by Mr. VAN BEN-THUYSEN reënforced by Mr. CASEY YOUNG, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pan-Electric, and Col. GEORGE W. GANTT, one of the Pan-Electric's counsel. This was some time in August. The Attorney-General tells the President that he informed the gentlemen that he could not consider the matter, he being a stockholder and attorney of the Pan-Electric Company, Mr. CASEY Young tells Dr. Rogers, according to the testimony of the latter, that Mr. GARLAND promised to "leave the matter with Mr. GOODE." On Aug. 27, Mr. GARLAND left Washington for Arkansas. On Sept. 1 Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN was again at the Ebbitt House, and the Pan-Electric lawyers were there, too. On Sept. 2 the new application was laid before Mr. Goods, who, without referring the matter to the Interior Department, immediately ordered the suit to be

brought. And this, as Dr. Rogers tells the public, was the consummation of the Pan-Electric's plan for "cancelling the BELL patents" without wounding the Attorney-General's sense of delicacy, namely, to have the United States bring the suit, ostensibly at the instance of the National Telephone Company, a small corporation founded on several of J. HARRIS ROGERS's earlier patents, and n which Mr. GARLAND did not happen to hold any stock.

The National Improved Telephone Company failed altogether to move the Department of Justice. The Pan-Electric, using the name of the National Improved, did move the Department of Justice, to the candal of the country and the shame of the Administration. Had our esteemed contemporary in New Orleans known these facts, its views of the subject would doubtless have been different from what they are.

Money Counters Needed.

The new Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city has refused in some instances to receive coin offered for deposit in his office on the ground that he had already received as much as could be counted on that day.

Here is an opportunity to add to the numer of our public servants. It is evident that the Government needs more money counters at the New York Asistant Treasurer's office.

What should we think of a bank that turned away deposits because the teller had not time enough to count the money? The natural suggestion would be to employ an additional teller.

If there is not force enough to count the

and which paints are author to display to the Assistant Transver's cities, let Mr. the Assistant Treasurer's off CANDA employ more money com

The Department of Pan-Justice. GARLAND should be compelled to go. The

Tesident can do that. Goods should not be allowed to stay. The Senate can attend to that. The duty of the President and the duty of

the Senate are equally clear. The Depart-

ment of Pan-Justice must be abolished. In the Senate yesterday Mr. EDMUNDS in roduced a bill relating to the Eight-Hour law. and intended to shorten the hours of labor of etter carriers. If there is anybody who works harder or longer hours than a letter carrier, he is to be pitied. The United States as an employer of labor ought to be decent, and not exact twelve or fourteen hours' daily labor

from its employees.

The hours of labor of letter carriers ought to be shortened and anything Mr. EDMUNDS is trying to do in their behalf is in a good cause.

Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN of Boston will begin to make the grand tour for pleasure and business next September, and if the match which is now in process of negotiation between him and Mr. JEM SMITH, the pride of Hingland, should be broken off, may succeed in inducing that gentleman to try conclusions with him either on the inviolate soil of Albion or in France, where JEM lately had so interesting an experience. Mr. SULLIVAN announces the world, if need be, but fight him he will. In view of this determination it may be well for Mr. Smith to keep a good distance in advance of his pursuer. The Hyrcan tiger is a Quaker compared with Mr. SULLIVAN slugging-mad.

The lubberly old Tallapoosa, rejoicing in the possession of an electric steering apparatus. is knocking about the deep somewhere between Fortress Monroe and Newport. Danger signals ought to be displayed at once along the Atlantic coast. It will not do to trust to the electric steering apparatus. The Tallapoosa is undoubtedly just as awkward and vicious as ever, and her sole delight is still to run into or be run into. The only hope of affrighted commerce on the seas is that another avenging Bath schooner will send her to the bottom again.

Isn't it true that the United States is not the greatest manufacturing nation on earth? This has been done under protection; could it have been done under free trade?

The Tribine has never favored monometal-lists of either sort. It does not believe or say, and has never believed or said, that it would be better to use gold separately, or silver separately. It opposes, as it has always opposed, an attempt to drive gold out of use, or to drive silver out of use, and thus has always been in favor of bimetalism. Hence it opposes measures which, like the present coinage set, tend to drive gold out of the country by forcine into general use a silver coin actually worth far less than its nominal value. The ratio between m-tals in coinage should be governed by the indisputable facts; and if 412% grains of silver are in fact worth only eighty cents, no scool can be done by The Tilliane has never favored m

It is quite as proper to say that the gold dollar is worth \$1.25 in silver as to say that the silver dollar is worth 80 cents in gold. The Tibune's choice of comparisons unconsciously betrays a latent recognition of gold as the single standard of value, notwithstanding its

Public office is a public trust; but that does not mean that public officers should put too much trust in the credulity of the people.

Our Own Evants talked a good deal in the Senate yesterday, and stretched the poor old Constitution wofully. Mr. JEAN JACQUES IN-GALLS showed up sharply and thoroughly the grand national education gift distribution scheme which Mr. Evants loves.

EVARTS talks more than INGALLS, but how much less he says!

There is a controversy over the religious services held on Sundays in the New Jersey Reform School at Jamesburg. The trustees have made a report in which, according to a Trenton hildren under the care of a minister of the faith of the parents, if they had any." There must be some extraordinarily unfortunate children in New Jersey.

And yet they say Pan-Electric stock certifi-

And not worth anything at all in comparison Every copy of THE SUN is rich with the golden treasure of democratic truths, and the principles of democratic government.

At a recent meeting of the committee on the GRANT monument, the few members presthe members who didn't come, and a new committee was recommended of more active mate rial. On the other hand, one member said that of one hundred appeals he had sent, only six or seven had been answered. Another tes tified that to eleven hundred requests for sub scriptions there had not been a single response

There seems to be a much greater indolence on the part of the public than on the part of the committee.

The Mail and Express now circulated regularly 20,000 copies, and on Saturdays with double sheet 35,000 copies. It is the most varied, interesting, and readable evening pa

THE SHAME OF 1876.

What an English Journal Says of It. From the Whitehall Review, London, Jan. 28,

"A Political Crime: the History of the Great Fraud." By A. M. Gibson, (Trabner & Co.) The writer has well carried out the idea indicated in the motto he has chosen for his work-"The hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered." With no servile respect of persons. he speaks out frankly about every one whom he has occasion to mention, laying open the secret penetralia of American politics ten years ago with absolute impartiality.

His vivid description of the chaotic condition of State affairs in the United States at that peried is barbarously veracious. In his strict regard for truth he furnishes ample particulars gard for truth he furnishes ample particulars of the injunitous transactions that preceded the Presidential election of 1876, recounting the part taken by each actor, celebrated or obscure, in those deeds of darkness, and according to each his full share of blame, either as actual originator and participator, or as passive spectator and indirect beneficiary.

The intricacies of the plottings and counterplottings projected and carried out to insure the non-return of the chosen candidates of the people are so involved that even now, when insight has been obtained into all the tortunus ways of the arch traitors, it would be impossible for outsiders, without the aid of a chronoles so plain, concise, and well arranged as this, to arrive at a right understanding of the confusion of circumstances.

arrive at a right understanding of the confusion of circumstances.

It is a humilisting passage in the annals of the American republic. There is hardly a redeeming feature in the whole proceedings, of which the history is little save a small tale of fraud periury, guilibility selfishness, and stundity. Mr. Gf. on alludes to the shameless audacity with which the nefarious schemes when the put in operation, and the facility with which subordinate rogues were bribed or threatened into connivance or silence, as proofs of the wholesale corruption and culpable weakness of the national dovernment.

A Statesman who Brade the Bible.

From the Tribune. Gen. B. F. Butler was sitting contentedly in a capacious parior at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Every gas burner in the brilliant chandeller was lighted. There was a glowing bed of authracite coals in the open grass. On the big centre table was copy of the New Testament, a huge volume in large type. The General was occupying a large armshair, where stuffed sides were closely filled by his retund and capacious form. He was reading in the Bible the gospel according to at Matthew.

A Warning for Brother Cleveland. From the New Haven Kenn (Independent, Free Trade Democrat).

If things go on much longer as they are now going, the good name of the Administration will be lost beyond recovery. All that is necessary to destroy it is to let things take their course. If it goes down, the Democratic party goes with it, and probably goes out

DISPIRITED DEBOCKATA Mr. Vitas Boss Not S

Manmon, Wis., Feb. 20.-Among the friends of the Postmaster-General in this city it is well understood that the idea entertained by him and presumably by others of the Cabinet, if not by the President himself, is that in exchange or two or three Southern States, which are deemed likely to go over into the Republicat fold, Wisconsin and Michigan are to be made Democratic. Of this State great things are ex-pected, and the fact that it has a member of the Cabinet and is the only Western State thus honored is regarded by some as significant of the President's ambition to make a break in the solid wall of Republicanism in this quarter. Enough time has now elapsed since the inauguration to have given any new manifestations of Democratic strength an opportunity to develop themselves, if such there were; but with men who have long enjoyed the respect and honors of the party, show that there is n such movement in progress. On the contrary, the Democracy of Winconsin is everywhere hopeless, dispirited, halting between two opinions, disappointed and, in many cases, disgusted through and through. During the twenty-four years of Republican rule at Wash. ington, it cost something to be a Democrat in this State but Democratance now more humble than ever before. The Republicans hold the great majority of the offices as of yore. Outside of Milwaukee not a dozen changes of the first class have been made, and not one of these occurred until after the expiration of

first class have been made, and not one of these occurred until after the expiration of the incumbent's term. In most cases the wishes of the party have been ascertained and then men whom the party has not wanted have been appointed, the choice usually falling on the nawest recruit to Democracy in the place. In several instances Postmasters who were for years the tools of Boss Keyes and Henry C. Payne of Milwaukes, and whose terms have expired, are still in possession, the authorities at Washington seeming mwilling to name their successors.

In addition to the feeting of disappointment and chagrin resulting from this apparent distrust of the Democracy by its own leaders, there is a failure on the part of the masses of the party to see in the men who have been called away from the State by the President anything that is significant of a restored Democracy. Mr. Vilus himself is probably one of the fairest weather Democrats that ever lived, he has never had any sympathy with his party, he never led it to battle, and he never uttered a word in defence of any of its cherished principles. Often appealed to by conventions to make personal sacrifices, he has always refused. He has insustriously and on all occasions propagated the bellef that he was the rising hope of the party, and yet when something was to be risked for the organization he has drawn back. So reneated were his refusals to take in fact the leadership which he always assumed when no appeal to the propie was imminent, that it came to be a common remark among Democrats that "Vilas was saving himselt. He would be heard from by leaders assumed when no appeal to the propie was imminent, that it came to be a common remark among Democrats that. Vilas was saving himself. He would be heard from by and by." Reaching the eminence from which he stepped into the Cabinet wholly by the exertions and self-sacrifice of the leaders of the party in this State, he has knored them pretty generally and caused the majority of his party here to wonder whether the same old crowd is not in possession at Washington after all. Anderson, appointed Minister to Denmark, was never known as a Democrat. Jonas, appointed Consul at Prague, but rejected by Austria, was a Republican until a lew years ago, and has ouly recently identified himself with the Democracy. Bryant, appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, has been a Republican all his life, and is one now; and so it is with others.

"If the Republicans of Wisconsin will go to the polls next fall." said a man prominent in Democratic councils here for many years, "they can carry the State by 50,000 majority. I never saw the Democrats more thoroughly dispirited in the darkest days of Grant's second term. They can call it spoils or what they piease, but I tell you it is not spoils. It is the tunts of their old adversaries, the implication from Washington that Democrats are not fit to hold the offices, and that there is something discreditable in their aspiring to official place, and the studied affronts which Vilas and Bragg are putting upon many of the best men in the State. Something may tend to vitalize the party by fall, but if the election were to be held to-day, more Democrats would stay at home than would vote."

The report set on foot every week or two that Vilas and Bragg have quarrelied is ridiculed.

party by fail, but if the election were to be held to-day, more Democrats would stay at home than would vote."

The report set on foot every week or two that Vins and Brazg have quarrelled is ridiculed here, because it is known that they are working harmoniously together, and that neither does anything prejudicial to the other. Bragg is bors under the delusion that he is to be the next United States Senator from this State, and Vilas, who is uncommonly choice of himself and who aiways alms high, is entirely free from isolousy in that quarter, because he cherishes the hope, born of his enormous vanity, that some day lie will be the candidate of the Democrats for President. About five years ago, after Hancock had been defeated by diarifield, Mr. Vilas made a speech and wrote letters advocating the disbandment of the Democratic party and the organization of a new party under another name. It was his belief that the hand of death was on the ancient organization, and he could see nothing in its principles or leadership to nersunde him that it could live or that it deserved to live. The men who were instrumental in pushing him to the fore now recall those things, lightly passed over at the time, and reproach themselves for their shortsightedness.

As showing in a faint way how helpless and discouraged a thing Democracy has become in

eir shorisighteiness. As showing in a faint way how helpless and scouraged a thing Democracy has become in discouraged a thing Democracy has become in this State, a recent proclamation by the Chair-man of the Republican State Central Committee man of the Republican State Central Committee is of interest. In explanation, it should be known that the Republican machine in Wisconsin has always been a Federal officeholders' machine, and that many of these men are still in office. The death of Congressman Rankin of the Fifth district necessitates a special election there, and as one of the members of the Republican machine. W. C. Baliey, is still Postmaster at Green Bay, in that district, the State Committee thought to aggravate the Democrats still further by formally deposing him from the committee. The screed in which this roaring farce is ordered is as follows:

Complaints having been made to the Republican State

Complaints having been made to the Republican State entral Committee that one of its members is holding an aportant Federal office and by his association with the defaulters, convicts, criminals, and tel-phone stock holders who have been appointed to Calquet and other offices under the present reform Administration is ikely to reflect upon the character and impair the ef delency of this committee, it is decided to remove fro this committee all Federal officeholders. In view of the approaching election in the Fifth Congressional district to elect a successor to the late Joseph Rankin, and is surspance of instructions by the committee Balley, Postmaster at Green Bay, is hereby declared as off-neive partisan and is removed for cause from this committee. Nr. Gustave Kusterman of Brown county is appointed on the committee in place of Mr. Bailey suspended. As the Convention which elected the State for their suspension, the demand of Mr. Bailey's friend

This production is what the Democrate call rubbing it in. It furthermore shows the character of Wisconsin Republicanism and the appreciation which is feit in Republican circles for Mr. Vilas's effort to see how poor a Democrat he can be.

Toelieve," said the Chairman of the last
Democratic State Convention, "that there are
Democrats enough in this country to hold the
offices and to flit them better than they are
filled to-day, and, moreover. I do not believe
that it is a criminal offence for a man to aspire
to an office."

Wherever the dejuded, deceived, and tauntwherever the dejuded, deceived, and taunted Democrata of Wisconsin gather, unless the
comparatively few personal followers of the
aristocratic Vinas or the anappish Bragg are
present, this is the burden of their complaint.
It may be that Mr. Vilas is building up a
following somewhere on the border line between
the two opposing party camps; but the rank
and file of the Wisconsin Democracy which has
remained steadfast for principle, and which
now hases its gricyance on something higher
than the spoils—what is to become of that?

A Renier in Obio.

Healer Birchfield is causing some excitement and around Guetavas, Ohio, where he is holding eries of meetings and healing the sick by the laying or of hands. It is reported that he has cured a young man f fits of several years' standing; a woman of consump ion; another of "certain womanish foors of thunde and lightning and darkness," and another of a lingering disease that had preyed upon her for years. He also professes to cure the whiskey and tobacco habit, alhough there are skeptics who say that one man whos ppetite for tobacco had been "removed" was oblige to chew shelled corn after each mesi, lest he should for yet and take a chew of tonacco. The report that Birch field was formerly a clown in a circus is said to be un true, a though there are those who say he would have

"Takes the Cake."

To THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a Sunbam" of Feb 15, 1889, the Chicago Numris quotes se giving the origin of the expression, "tukes the cake promise. Three gentlemen who amuse themselves is reading the Green classics beg to say that to Avis topianes. "Keights," line 277 (Kreck's edition Revill, 1882), Convus addressing Pathicipus says by distribution and provided the Conjuster with in autoclassing supervisors and conjuster with in autoclassings, see take the cake."

New York, Feb. 18, 1888. m Macaulay's criticism on Robert Montgomery's

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remely tarks and certain as itr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so saily procured. Sore throats and lungs are specific huped by it.—dds.

DOTPOR OF THE LEGISLATURE. A Possible Bill that Is is field Mr. Cyrus W.

ALBANY, Feb. 19 .- An effort to play a neat trick upon the Legislature is discovered in a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Power of New York, who youchsafes no other explanation than that "it was given to him by a friend in New York." This in itself is significant, as the members usually have some more or less satisfactory account to give of legislation for which they stand as sponsors. question accords to any and all elevated railroads now in operation in New York city the right to extend their tracks anywhere they please except through lands, places, or buildings owned by the State or Federal Government, in order to reach the ferries or to conhere say that this is not exactly sincers, since the bill should somewhere declare that it is designed to give the Manhattan Bailway Company a legal standing and right to existence. It seems, if what is here tool be true, that this bill emanates from Mr. Cyrus W. Fleid, who do sires to get authorization by which the Manhattan Company can do a little "constructing." This company has an existence only on paper. Though chartered to build a road it has built none, but has merely goobled up two roads that were already built under other charters. It is said that if this bill passes and the company builds a few short branches here and there its corporate existence can be deferded against assaults which, the knowing ones say, Mr. Gould is considering the advisability of making upon it. The "friend in New York" who gave the bill to Mr. Power may or may not have told him of all this, but that gentleman modestiv affirms that he thought it was in the interest of a noble and public-spirited effort to transport New York theatregoers to the ferriess after the plays at night.

Senator Michael C. Murphy says that the committee that investigated the New York gas companies during the recess will make a report on Tuesday. This report will suggest a Commission to supervise the manufacture and sale of gas and the hearing of complaints, with power to redress grievances, if they are well founded. The report will be the most complete history of the manufacture and sale of gas and the hearing of complaints, with power to redress grievances, if they are well founded. The report will be the most complete history of the manufacture and sale of gas and the hearing of complaints, with power to redress grievances, if they are well founded, The report will be the most complete history of the commission.

Mr. Erwin's Assembly bill granting women the right to vote at municipal elections was reported favorably; and there was introduced the Smith Senate bill authorizing womes to marry at 16, and men to marry at 18. Senator Culen introduced or bill here say that this is not exactly sincere, since the bill should somewhere declare that it is de-

Sherman and Halleck.

From the Cincinnatt Enquirer. The following letters from the proof sheets of a volume of the Army Records, which will not be of a volume of the Army Records, which will not be something the sheets of a volume of the Army Records, which will not be immediately after the battle of Shiloh, was apprehensive about serving under Grant instead of Halleck, and was thinking then about the Presidency and the pilitical rewards of the war, which Gen. Urant afterward obtained instead of himself or Halleck, it and was, as Sherman knew, to succeed Halleck, yet Sherman says, in this confidential letter: "I fear the consequences. You cannot be replaced out here." Halleck and Sherman were great friends until Sherman made the North Carolina treaty.

CORINTH, July 16, 1862.

Major-Gen. Sherman, Moscone:
You will soon receive orders from Gen. Grant to march yours and Gen. Huriburt's divisions to Memphis. The troops at Grand Junction will fall back to Holivar, and a new division will be organized and sent to Curtis.
(Confidential.) I am ordered to Washington, and leave to-morrow (Thursday). I have done my best to avoid it. I have studied out and can finish the campaign in the West. Den't understand and cannot manage affairs in the East. Moreover, do not want to have anything to do with the quarrels of Stanton and McCielian. The change does not please me, but I must Moreover, do not want with the quarrels of Stanton and McClellan, with the quarrels of Stanton and McClellan. The change does not please me, but I must obey orders. Good-by, and may God bless you! I am more than satisfied with everything you have done, You have always had my respect, but recently you have won my highest admiration. I deeply regret to part with you.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General, Moscow, July 16, 1862,

Gen. Bulleck, Corinth: Moscow, July 16, 1862. Gen. Bulleck, Corlath:

I cannot express my heartfelt pain at hearing of your orders and intended departure. You took command in the valley of the Mississippi at a period of deep gloom, when I leit that our poor country was doomed to a Mexican anarchy, but at once areas order, system, firmness, and success, in which there has not been a pause. I thank you for the kind expression to me, but all I have done has been based on the absolute confidence I had conceived of your knowledge of national law and your comprehensive knowledge of things gathered, God only knows how. That success will attend you wherever you go I feel no doubt, for you must know more about the East than you did about the West when you arrived at St. Lenis a stranger. And there you will find armies organized and pretty well commanded, instead of the scattered forces you then had. I attach more importance to the West than to the East. The one has a magnificent future, but enveloped in doubt. The other is comparatively an old country. The wan who at the end of the strank had stice nationary will be stream with the tentral of the Strank had stice nationary will be stream will be s county. The some is comparatively an old country. The man who at the end of the wear holes the minitary control of the Valley of the Mississippi will be the man. You should not be removed. I fear the consequences. Personally you will rule wherever you go, but I did hope you would finish up what you had begun, and where your success has attracted the world's notice. Instead of that cam, suce, steady progress which has dismayed our enemy. I now fear alarms, hesitation, and doubt. You cannot be replaced out here, and it is too great a risk to trust a new man from the East. We are all the lesers. You may gain, but I believe you would profer to finish what you have so well begun. With great rospect.

W. T. Sherman, Major-General,

The Silver Dollar Growing in Payor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will probably be put lished next week, will contain some new and decided! valuable feature. One of these will be double-page tables showing all the forms of circulation outstanding at the present time as compared with various months for some years past. This report will show a continuous It is believed by the Treasury officials that silver is grow ing in favor with the people for all small transactions The amount of silver in circulation last year when the order was issued that all the \$1 and \$2 greenbacks that came into the Treasury should be retained, was \$38,471, 260. The amount now in circulation is \$51,094,100, thus showing an increase of over \$1,500,000 a month. The froasury officials believe this increase will continue.

John Lawrence Sullivan's Ancestors John L. Sullivan has a jewel of an advance agent. When he was in Waterbury the other day, in speaking of the champion, he said that Sulivan ought to be a good one anyway, because he came of good stock. "He is undountedly of Cork origin," this agent is report-ed to have said, without a struggle, "and belongs to the Sullivans,or O'Suilleabhains, of the south of Ireland, the pattle cry of whose clansmen was 'O'Suilleabhains Abu ry, the most important fortress in Munster. One o hese O'Sulirvans made such a desperate resistance the invading army that he was excepted from James I.'s amnesty. This historical character went to Spain, and was appointed Governor of Corunna and Viscount Bersneven. Hits march from Glengariff to Leitrim is, pe haps, the most romantic and gallant achievement of the age in which he lived. The present John L. Sullivan is

He Lest bie Deer.

escended from this stock."

A Sullivan county sportsman went shooting ast Sunday, which was wrong, and being on the loos out for small game, it was quite natural that he shon our plump upon a fat dos. § Now, this is the closs seaso or deer, and a heavy fine usually follows the killing o ouck or doe; but our sportsman couldn't resist the emptation and bowled the doe over with a big charge outstand. Having killed her, he dared not take be nome in the day time for fear of discovery, so he fragged the body into a desse thicket and hung it above the reach of prowing animals, expecting to get it on Monday morning before daylight. But a neighbor had seen both the shooting and the biding, and thought it no ore than just to punish the sportsman for breaking the Game law. He suited the punishment to the crime by taking the ventson home, selling some to his neighbors and enjoying the ventson steaks himself. elaver knows what became of his deer, but he dares not y a word for fear of the fine that would follow van county in February.

A Bangerous Counterfelt.

La Chosse Feb. 19 .- Counterfeit silver dolare have appeared here that are prenounced the mus dangerous ever seen. It is a standard silver dollar of lest. The outside is silver and the delie as clear as the original. It stands all inferoscopic tests. The only means of detection is by weight, it being 47 grains short of the standard weight.

Smoke Duke's Camen Cigarettes. They are fine. Little holder with each.—4ds.

TRACEC DRATH OF MRS. WALDO.

The Wife of a Tale Professor Jamps Grer a NEW HAVEN, Feb. 19.—The novel spectacle of the students of a great university stopping work and rushing from their desks to join in the hunt for a missing person was witnessed to-day at Yale, when news reached the college of the disappearance while temporarily insane of the wife of Prof. Leonard Walde of the Yale observatory. The tidings reached all quarters fessors dropped their books, requested the stu-dents to assist in the hunt, which was then being rapidly organized, and rushed away, with the men at their backs. It had begun to rain hard by this time. At 4 o'clock this afternoon hard by this time. At so clock this atternoon police, citizens, and atudents to the number of about \$10 were searching for the lost woman. Mrs. Waldo's malden name was Fullerton. She was a native of Philadelphia and a niece of Judge Fullerton of New York city. Some time ago, after giving birth to a chill; she suffered terribly from nervous prostration and various other troubles, and for days and nights she had been nearly craze! with pain. A nurse has terribly from nervous prostration and various other troubles, and for days and nights she had been nearly craze! with pain. A nurse has been constantly with her. Leat night she passed without sleep until 4 o'clock this morning, when her eyelids closed, and so did those of her attendant, who, worn down with fatigue, did not wake until about two hours and a half later. When she did awaks Mrs. Waido was gone. The household was at ones aroused, but the woman could not be traced.

Finally, at 44 o'clock this afternoon, word was telephoned from Pine Rock that the body of the unfortunate woman had been found there. Mrs. Waido had been seen by people in that neighborhood all day walking swiftly about in the leverish madness which seemed to possess her. No one thought it prudent to restrain her. When found she lay at the foco of a twenty-five foot cliff, from which she had either fallen or jumped. The shock of the fall killed her curright.

The body was taken to the residence of Prof. Waldo this evening. Mrs. Waldo was 36 years old. Her sister died last summer from the effects of a suicidal leap at Double Beach.

Not Satisfied with the Pay they are Getting

Col. Hain yesterday denied the rumor that the old train hands on the elevated railroads per cent. There is considerable dissatisfaction among both old and new men at the present salaries. New conductors get \$2 a day for five trips, or about nine hours' work; old conluctors get twenty cents more. New brakemen

ductors get twenty cents more. New brakemen get \$1.50; those who have been on a year \$1.65, and those who have been on ionger \$1.75.

The talk among the trainmen yesterday was the visit of a committee of four employees to Col. Hain to ascertain whether or not the salaries of the men would be increased. Some of the trainmen have no organization, except for benevolent purposes. They say that when an attempt was made to organize them several years ago seven of the men gave the project away, and that the leaders of the movement were discharged with the traitorous seven, who thought they were making themselves solid with the company.

Most of the men say there is little probability of a strike among the employees.

DR. MARY WALKER'S SPEECH. Sho Cives Rhade Island Lawyers a Few

Knock-down Arguments. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19 .- Dr. Mary Walker came from Washington to instruct the Rhode Island legislators, and to-day she had a hearing before the joint committee of the General Assembly appointed to consider an amendment to the Constitution granting woman suffrage, Dr. Walker believes that suffrage is granted by the Constitution, and she called attention to

the Constitution, and she called attention to the Constitution, which says." We, the people," and not "We, the men." The Doctor appeared in a black Prince Albert coat, black trousers, adude collar, and black cravat.

The preliminary portion of the Doctor's address was devoted to her conquests of distinguished statesmen whose arguments she had knocked silly as they themselves acknowledged. She called Rhode Island "a little dismond."

When she got down to the argument Mr. Freemen of Lincoln, a little man with lots of grit, rose, and while a hush of suspense fellower the committee told the Doctor in a mild but firm voice that the Constitution of this State in so many words quainled only "male citizens" to vote. The Doctor pulled down her vest and looking Mr. Freeman right in the eye, told him that the word "he" was used in the laws relating to murder, but for all that they were willing enough to apply them to women. Before the joint committee could recover from this saily the Doctor's coattails disappeared through the ante-room door.

-Manitee, Mich., has an orchestra composed of fourteen young women. -The prospects for a greatly increased

ield of builton from Colorado in 1896 are said to be very promising. -George and Martha Washington were arraigned on the same day recently at a police court within sight of Mt. Vernon.

-Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, who fifty-five years ago and more was well known here as a pleasing comedienne, is now, at the age of 75, playing in the Southwest with much of her youthful chaim and grace -George Leib, a colored carpenter of Saannah, Ga. fell backward from a third story scaffolding the other day, turned a complete somersault, strock squarely on his feet, looked around to see if any one was

urt, and quietly climbed back to his work. -Capt. Tom Gregory of Winchester, Tenn., as a unique pair of gloves. They were made by Miss Sannie l'hillips, who suared a lot of rabbits, carded and spun their fur as if it were wool, and from the yarn kn the gloves. She decorated the back of each glove with the ear of a full grown rather.

John Simmons of Forsyth, Ga., in a sud-

den fit of ineanity, thinking he was pursued by esemies, jumped into the Ocmulgee River, and remained there. with the water up to his neck, until discovered by a duck hunter, twenty-four hours later. He seems to suf-fer little inconvenience from his bath. -A runaway team in St. Paul on Tuesday

dashed into a funeral procession, just unserting the car-riage containing the pall bearers, and striking the hearse squarely. The driver was thrown to the ground. the hearse overturned, its glass sides shattered and th coffin turned upside down. One of the runaway horses was killed and his mate knocked senseless. -Doorkeeper Date of the Connecticus House of Representatives has ten cartridges that were carried by Jude B. Gage in the retreat from New Londo in the war of 1812. They are hand made, the wrappet

being pieces of newspapers, and the round balls are kept in place by tow strings. Mr. Gage when 80 years old gave the relica to Mr. Date. -Samuel J. Piper and Albert G. Herndon were life prisoners in the Albany penitentiars for robbing a mail coach in Texas. When the recent epidemis of typhus fives broke out in the jast they volunteered as nurses, and both rendered valuable services until Piper himself was taken ill. He is just recovering Their heroic conduct induced Albany officials to ask for their

ing the pardons had been granted. -When possible the necessary notices, rules, and regulations displayed in Circuco street care are done in simple verse, the better perhans to impress them upon the unformed minds of the citizens of that

town. Here is a sample:

Passengers alighting from this car
Should face ahead to save a jar.

-Guilda La Chapelle, the female pedestrian, now keeping a saloon in San Francisco, has accepted the challenge of Miss Kate Brown of England, who desires to walk against any lady pedratrian in the United States for \$500 or \$1,000 a side. Guilda requires Kate to visit San Francisco as a condition of her ac-ceptance of the inter's challenge.

—The Nanki Poo of a Chicago "Mikado"

troups wears a moustache, but before he was permitted to do so he nearly broke up the organization. He wouldn't shave, however, and being a good actor and singer, and offering the novel suggestion that at he was to represent a prince disguised as a wandering minated every one would expect to see the min-trei wear

moustache, he was permitted to go on. -The English steamer South Cambria has brought from the bottom of the sea an interesting relic of the war of the rebellion. Running short of coal she was compelled to put into the harbor of Newport News. As the crew were haulting up the an hor the found the bow-prit of a war vessel attached to it. spot where the South Cambria was 19102 was excelly where the great navni fuel took place between the war vessels Congress and Merriman, in which the fermer was sunk. This was in 1802, and the however tronglet

to the surface is supposed to be that of the Congress.

By the new process of toughening timber, it is claimed that the effect produced much whileof steaming the timber and submitting it to end preture, technically "upsetting it." By this means the co. and fibres are compressed into one compact mass, and it is the opinion of those who have experimented with the process that wood can be compressed to the extens. of some seventy-five per cent, and that some of the ! ber now considered unfit for use in such work as car-rage building, for instance, can be made valuable by this means as a suscitions for each, bickory. As